

## FAMILY DRUG STORE.

**J. H. SMITH & CO.**  
**HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVAL**  
 A New Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.  
 Sarsaparilla, Tonic, etc., do.,  
 Ayer's do., Bristol's do., Shaker's do.,  
 Root do., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,  
 Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild  
 Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda,  
 Compound Extract of Buchu, Capsules,  
 Throat's Extract, Crossman's Specific,  
 Pills and Ointments of various kinds,  
 Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Emulgators,  
 Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White,  
 Fragrant Perfumery, Trusses,  
 J. B. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shields,  
 Lubin's and Pinaud's Extracts,  
 Toilet Articles, Lip Salve,  
 Indelible Pencils, a New Invention.  
 Hair Restorers and Dressings,  
 Syringes, Leeches, etc., etc.  
**Drugs of all kinds.**  
 Corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. 11-12

**Just Received**  
**PER AM. SHIP CEYLON, FROM BOSTON.**  
**100 Cases Kerosene Oil.**  
 DEVOE'S BRILLIANT, OF THE BEST  
 quality. For sale very reasonably to suit  
 the market, by  
 42-2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

## R.R.R. PILLS.

**DR. RADWAY'S PILLS**—Dose—For  
 Regulating the Liver, Stomach, Bowels,  
 and Kidneys, One Pill at Night. For Obstructive  
 Diseases and Chronic Complaints 4 to 6—  
 every 24 hours. As a Dinner Pill, one Pill  
 one hour before dining will ensure a good  
 appetite and healthy digestion.  
**DR. RADWAY'S PILLS** are  
 COMPOUNDED FROM VEGETABLE  
 TABLETS, Containing  
 with Sweet Gum, and are the  
 best, quickest, and safest Purgative,  
 Aperient, Anti-Bilious and  
 Cathartic Medicine known to  
 Medical Science.  
 One of Dr. Radway's Pills  
 contains more of the active principle  
 of cure, and will act quicker  
 on the Liver, Bowels, Stomach,  
 Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, &c., than  
 four or six of the ordinary  
 common Purgative Cathartic  
 Pills sold under various names,  
 or than ten grains of Blue Mass.

**TRUE COMFORT FOR THE AGED AND  
 OTHERS AFFLICTED WITH COSTI-  
 VENESS AND PARALYSIS OF THE  
 BOWELS.**

ONE TO THREE OF RADWAY'S PILLS  
 once in 24 hours will secure regular expec-  
 tations from the bowels. Persons who for 20  
 years have not enjoyed a natural stool, and  
 have been compelled to use *opiorum*, have  
 been cured by a few doses of Radway's Pills.

### READ THIS.

New Albany, Ind., March 12, 1867.  
 For forty years I have been afflicted with  
 constipation, and for the last twenty years  
 compelled daily to resort to injections to secure  
 an evacuation. In December last I com-  
 menced the use of Radway's Pills. After  
 taking a few doses, my liver, stomach, and  
 bowels were restored to their natural strength  
 and duties. I have now a regular movement  
 once a day, and, although 80 years of age,  
 feel as hearty and strong as I did 40 years  
 ago.  
 Dr. Radway, N. Y. Thos. R. K. P. J. P.

**MECHANICAL DISEASES.**  
 Persons engaged in Painting, Minerals,  
 Plasterers, Type Setters, Goldbeaters, Miners,  
 as they advance in life, will be subject to  
 paralysis of the bowels, to quackery, and  
 take a dose of Radway's Pills once or twice  
 a week as a preventive.

### DR. RADWAY'S PILLS CURE ALL DISEASES

Of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels,  
 Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous  
 System, Rheumatism, Constipation,  
 Costiveness, Indigestion,  
 Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious  
 Fever, Inflammation of the  
 Bowels, Piles, and all derange-  
 ments of the Internal Viscera.  
 One to six boxes warranted to  
 effect a positive cure. Purely  
 vegetable, containing no mer-  
 cury, minerals, or deleterious  
 drugs.  
 Dr. Radway's Pills sold by  
 all Druggists and Country Mer-  
 chants.

**Price, 25 Cents.**  
**HIGH ENDORSEMENT FROM THE  
 MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PRUSSIA.**

**DR. RADWAY**  
 Is in receipt of an important official docu-  
 ment, signed by the Professors of the  
 Medical College of Breslau, Prussia,  
 embodying the result of an  
 analysis of

**RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.**  
 "The Faculty of the College state in their  
 report that after a careful and extensive ex-  
 amination, they have the honor to state that  
 the pills are not only free from every substance  
 injurious to health, but are composed wholly  
 of substances and elements promotive of  
 digestion, and certain to the same time to  
 act favorably upon the nervous system, &c.,  
 &c. They state, further, that the injurious  
 rumors set afloat by the Prussian apothecaries  
 originated "in a mean spirit of trade  
 jealousy, excited by the great celebrity at-  
 tained by the Pills within a very brief period."

Signed on behalf of the College,  
**DR. PHIL. THEOBALD WERNER,**  
 Director of the Polytechnic Bureau.  
**DR. HERSE, First Assistant.**

### INDIGESTION!

In cases where natural evacuations are  
 difficult to secure, and a quick discharge is  
 essential, take six of Radway's Pills and  
 pulverize them—take the pill powder in water  
 or preserves—in half an hour they will op-  
 erate. We have known the most distressing  
 pains of Gastritis, Bilious Cholera, Inflamma-  
 tion, Congestion, &c., stopped, and the re-  
 tained irritating humors expelled from the  
 bowels in thirty minutes by this treatment.  
 It is, however, better in chronic cases to take  
 the pills as they are, and let them gradually  
 dissolve in the stomach. These Pills possess  
 in the highest degree cathartic, aperient,  
 tonic, and diaphoretic properties. They do  
 not weaken or debilitate the system or  
 any of its organs, and will leave the bowels  
 regular and healthy. They purify and equal-  
 ize the circulation of the blood. No conges-  
 tion or inflammation will occur while the  
 system is under their influence. Price 25  
 cents per box, or 5 boxes for one dollar.

**For Sale by**  
 Redington & Co., San Francisco,  
 Crane & Brigham, San Francisco,  
 R. H. McDonald & Co., San Francisco,  
 Justin Gates & Bro., Sacramento  
 and by all Druggists and Country  
 Merchants. 12

## F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

**HAVE RECEIVED**  
**PER HAWAIIAN BARK**  
**WILHELM I.**  
**English Family Prints,**

**WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS,**  
 Black Victoria Lawns,  
 Dyed Silicates,  
 White Cotton Undershirts  
 White-brown Cotton Drawers,  
 White-brown Cotton Undershirts,  
 Black Cottons,  
 Black Ties,  
 Black Cashmere,  
 A Splendid Assortment of

**TABLE COVERS,**  
 New Styles and of the Latest Fashion.

**Fine Black and Blue Broadcloth,**

Black Silk Umbrellas,  
 Lubin's Extracts,  
 Sardines,  
 Raisins in 10 lb. tins,  
 Currants in 10 lb. tins,  
 Shelled Almonds in demijohns,  
 Pearl Sage in demijohns,  
 Westphalia Ham,  
 Lead Pipe,  
 Whiting, etc., etc.

**A SMALL INVOICE OF**  
**SUPERIOR RHINE WINE,**  
 (CELEBRATED HOCHHEIMER)  
**German Pale Ale.**

**Also, on hand, a LARGE**  
**Assortment of Goods**  
**OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,**  
 —NAMES—

**Dry Goods,**  
**Woolen Goods,**  
**Hosiery,**  
**FRENCH DRESS GOODS**  
**and Fancy Articles,**  
**Silk and Velvet Ribbons,**  
**Dundee Hemp Canvas**

**AND SAIL TWINE,**  
 Letter and Wrapping Paper,  
 Butiries, Blacked Calshins,  
 Lamp Chimneys,  
 Shingle Nails,  
**Paints and Paint Oil,**

**GROceries, HARDWARE,**

**Beers, Wines, Spirits, &c.,**  
 All of which are offered at reasonable prices  
 and on the most favorable terms.

**RECEIVED**  
**Per Haw'n Bark R. C. Wylie,**  
**FROM BREMEN,**  
**AN ASSORTMENT OF**

**Wines, Liquors and Beers,**  
 —CONSISTING OF—  
**COGNAC, Pils and Quarts,**  
**COGNAC, of Very Superior Quality,**  
**HOLLAND GIN, in Green Cases.**

**FRENCH WINES,**  
**Chateau Cantemerle,**  
**Milieu Clerc,**  
**Margaux du Tertre,**

**Sherry, Cherry Cordial,**  
**Deetjen's Pale Ale and Porter,**  
 In Quarts and Pints.

For Sale by  
 41-2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

### A. S. CLECHORN

**RESPECTFULLY calls the atten-  
 tion of LADIES to the**  
**HIS WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS**  
**At His Retail Establishment**  
 On Nimitz Street.

**Westphalia Hams!**  
**SUPERIOR QUALITY, RECEIVED PER**  
**R. C. WYLIE. For Sale by**  
 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Pilot and Navy Bread.**  
**FOR SALE BY**  
 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Columbia River Salmon**  
**OF THE CATCH OF 1866—**  
 In barrels and half barrels.  
 For Sale by 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Manila Cordage,**  
**A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES.**  
 For Sale by 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Fresh Salmon!**  
**ONE AND TWO POUND TINS, FROM**  
 Columbia River. A Splendid Article.  
 For Sale by 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Pearl Barley,**  
**IN TWO GALLON DEMIJOHNS.**  
 For Sale by 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Cotton Canvas,**  
**AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. For Sale**  
 by 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Crackers in Tins.**  
**PICNIC, WATER, BOSTON, SODA,**  
**WAFER, ASSORTED, JENNY LIND**  
**CAKES. For Sale by**  
 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Patty's English Pie Fruits,**  
**NEW, AND FOR SALE BY**  
 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Best English Pickles,**  
**FOR SALE BY**  
 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Pia! Pia!**  
**A SMALL LOT, OF SUPERIOR QUALI-  
 ty. For Sale by**  
 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Japan Tea!**  
**A SMALL LOT OF THE BEST QUALI-  
 ty, in papers. For Sale by**  
 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Stockholm Tar**  
**STOCKHOLM PITCH, IN BARRELS and**  
 half-barrels. For Sale by  
 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**Received per Idaho,**  
**GOLDEN GATE MILLS FLOUR.**  
 Extra Family, and Bakers' Extra, from  
 the New Crop of Wheat of 1866.  
 For Sale by 35-3m BOLLES & CO.

**FIRE-WOOD.**  
**WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH**  
 Fire-Wood of the Best Quality—  
 Oak, Elm, and Newland—at our Landing,  
 near Hilo Bay, in quantities to suit.  
**HITCHCOCK & CASTLE,**  
 Hilo, Hawaii.

For further particulars, enquire of  
**CASTLE & COOK, Agents.** 35-3m

## A Voyage to the Fijis.

Written for the Gazette.

The town of Salem, in Massachusetts, used  
 to be famed for the enterprise of its mer-  
 chants. The first direct trade from the United  
 States to the East Indies was inaugurated from  
 there, and the ships owned in Salem; the  
 "Northwest" trade to the Columbia River was  
 first projected from there; for many years  
 Salem ships were the only ones from Amer-  
 ica that traded from the West coast of Africa  
 for gum copal and ivory, and up to a late  
 period, no other vessels, of any nation, visited  
 the Fijis Islands. The trade with those  
 islands, at the time of which I am about to  
 speak, was extra hazardous, on account of  
 the savage character of the inhabitants.  
 They were savages, in every sense of the  
 word—barbarous, cruel, treacherous, and  
 through cannibals. Yet the trade was a  
 very profitable one, and although several ves-  
 sels had been cut off, and their crews mas-  
 saced and eaten, yet the Salem merchants did  
 not abandon the trade. The principal com-  
 modity procured there was *bêche le mer*, a  
 French name for sea-shell, that was found  
 in considerable quantities on the extensive  
 coral reefs which surround and interlace  
 those islands in every direction. This, when  
 cured, was taken to Manila and disposed of  
 to the Chinese merchants at from twenty to  
 thirty dollars per picul—an immense profit,  
 for the actual cost of procuring it was but a  
 mere trifle. Besides this, large quantities of  
 tortoise-shell was obtained, which found a  
 ready market in Manila, at high prices.  
 Owing to the character of the natives, the  
 traders were armed, the vessels—generally  
 brigs of 150 to 200 tons burthen—carrying  
 usually four six-pound cannon and two  
 swivels, besides a plentiful supply of board-  
 ing pikes, cutlasses and muskets. Indeed,  
 the latter, with powder and ball, were the  
 principal articles of trade—the Fijians being  
 at that time constantly engaged in wars  
 among themselves. Besides these means of  
 repelling an attack, the vessels were provided  
 with boarding-nettings, which, while at  
 anchor, were invariably tried up. Further,  
 in each of the tops was an arm-chest, in which  
 were always kept loaded muskets, ready for  
 immediate use. When lying at any known  
 dangerous place, men were kept stationed in  
 the tops, and others along the rails, armed  
 with boarding-pikes. But a limited number  
 of the natives were allowed on board at a  
 time, and a strict watch kept on their move-  
 ments. The trading was carried on ashore,  
 a trading-master living there permanently.  
 To secure his safety and that of the goods  
 in his charge, a usually a high chief. Even  
 with this precaution, the situation of the  
 trading-master was one of no little peril, and  
 he was compelled to be constantly on the  
 watch against the treachery and pilfering  
 propensities of the savages with whom he  
 had to deal.

It was in the year 1843 that I left Salem  
 on board the brig *Gambie*, Capt. Wylie, bound  
 on a voyage to the Fijis for a cargo of *bêche le mer*.  
 With an eye to business, quite charac-  
 teristic of a Yankee merchant, our owner  
 had loaded the brig with a cargo of Yankee  
 notions, from dry-goods to Hingham buck-  
 ets, Boston crackers, codfish and ruin, to be  
 sold at New Zealand where we were to call  
 on the passage out. We were nearly five  
 months in reaching the Bay of Islands, and  
 anchored off the town of Kororathia, a scat-  
 tering village of wooden shanties and native  
 huts—since called Russell, I believe, and the  
 scene of the first murderous attack by the  
 natives on the settlers during the late Maori  
 war. Here we lay several weeks, and dispo-  
 sed of the major part of our cargo at a large  
 profit, for English gold. After shipping a  
 double crew, as was required by the remain-  
 ing portion of our voyage, we sailed for our  
 ultimate destination, and without the occur-  
 rence of any incident of note beyond a nar-  
 row escape from water-snouts, sighted the  
 island of Kanavu, the most southerly of the  
 group, on the morning of the twenty-first day  
 after leaving the Bay of Islands. The land  
 was verdant from the highest peaks down to  
 the sand beach. This, however, as I after-  
 wards ascertained, was the case with nearly  
 every one of this extensive group of over  
 two hundred islands. At this island, some  
 years previous to my visit, a portion of the  
 crew of a Salem brig, engaged in *bêche le mer*  
 trading, were murdered and eaten by the  
 savages, the master having omitted the precau-  
 tion of keeping a hostage on board. Vendo-  
 vi, brother of the king of Rewa, was the  
 perpetrator of this outrage, and for years went  
 unpunished. At length, however, during the  
 visit of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, a  
 year or two before my arrival at the islands,  
 Vendo vi was captured and taken to the United  
 States by Captain Wilkes; but the proud  
 chief could not live in confinement, and  
 died shortly after reaching New York.

After passing Kanavu, we ran across the  
 channel between that island and Vanua Levu,  
 (literally, large land) and anchored near the  
 mouth of the Rewa river. This island is the  
 largest in the group, exceeding in extent,  
 perhaps, the island of Hawaii. Immediately  
 on dropping anchor near a little sandy cove-  
 nover covered islet, called Nakula, the board-  
 ing-nettings were tried up all round, and  
 everything made snug. None of the inhabi-  
 tants were seen so far, as the villages were  
 some miles up the river.

After dinner, the whaler was lowered  
 away, and the captain called for five men and  
 a coxswain, to pull up the river to the town  
 of Rewa, the residence of the King, situated  
 some ten or fifteen miles from the anchorage.  
 Greatly to my delight, I was included in the  
 number selected, for I would now have an  
 opportunity to satisfy an intense curiosity  
 which I had long felt, and to closely observe  
 these strange people.

The river, at its mouth, was for half a  
 mile wide, and deep enough for schooners of  
 fifty tons, and the shores on either side, for  
 several miles, were lined with mangrove  
 bushes, growing out into the water and form-  
 ing an impenetrable thicket, entirely shut-  
 ting out from our view the adjacent country.  
 Thus far we had not seen a soul. Occasion-  
 ally a turtle would lazily poke its head out of  
 the water, or some fish, of a kind to me un-  
 known, would leap from the placid bosom of  
 the river, while birds of brilliant plumage  
 sounded their strange notes in the thicket,  
 and numerous green parrots flew, hor-  
 ribly screaming, across from shore to shore.  
 At length, on turning a sharp bend in the river,  
 we came suddenly upon some half a dozen  
 native girls, sporting in the water near a  
 sand-bank. They were half-grown children,  
 and on discovering our boat, scampered up  
 the bank with every sign of fear. Our cap-  
 tain called to them in the vernacular, when  
 one of them turned, and clapping her hands  
 together, shouted, "Missa Wallis! Missa  
 Wallis!" and as our boat touched the bank

she came bounding down, and was soon seated  
 on the captain's knee, chattering with all  
 the volubility of childhood in her musical  
 native tongue. She was apparently about  
 nine or ten years of age, with beautiful,  
 almond-shaped eyes, regular, rather aquiline  
 features, and was  
 "Dark as night, but bright with all her stars."  
 She was utterly innocent of any clothing, un-  
 less a braided string of beads round her neck  
 might be considered in that category; but  
 feeling no impropriety in her nakedness, she  
 could have nothing to be ashamed of. This  
 little savage was the daughter of one of the  
 principal chiefs of Rewa, and a willingly ac-  
 companied us thither in the boat.

As we proceeded up the stream, the man-  
 grove bank disappeared, and below the low  
 river banks—here about a quarter of a mile  
 apart—we caught sight of a fine, level coun-  
 try, with numerous, though scattered native  
 houses, surrounded by patches of cultivated  
 grounds, and shaded by broadly spreading  
 breadfruit, coconut, pandanus, and various  
 other trees. The population appeared to be  
 dense, the women and children swarming  
 along the banks to gaze at the strangers,  
 while the men, with stately dignity returned  
 our captain's salutation of "Si yandra, aka,"  
 —equivalent to "How do you do, sir?" in  
 English. Four miles further pulling up this  
 noble island river, during which we passed a  
 continuation of populous villages, and we  
 came at five o'clock to the principal place or  
 city of Rewa, where the king and most of  
 his chiefs resided. On the bank, beckoning  
 us ashore, stood a white man, dressed in a  
 "jumper," or short-frock, made of striped  
 bed-ticking, with trousers to match. We  
 pulled to the bank, and our captain greeted  
 the stranger as Charley Pickering, and was  
 warmly greeted in return. [It may here be  
 remarked that Capt. W. had some five or six  
 voyages to the Fijis before the present one.]  
 Our boat was surrounded by a crowd of dusky  
 but pleasant looking natives—as the natives  
 designate a man—and at a sign from  
 Charley, they picked us up, boat and all, and  
 placed us high and dry on the bank. "Leave  
 everything as it is," said Charley, "you will  
 find nothing here," and we followed him in-  
 to a huge straw structure, which he called his  
 house.

(To be continued.)

## Synopsis of the President's Message

CHICAGO December 6th.—The *Times*'s  
 special gives the following extract of the  
 President's Message, which will be sent  
 to Congress on Tuesday. The only reason  
 for delay is the anticipated official news  
 about the settlement of the Alabama  
 claims. The Message covers the follow-  
 ing points and conclusions therein: First,  
 that the Southern States remain prostra-  
 ted; their industry and their resources cut  
 off, a goodly portion of their population  
 disfranchised; their constitutional privilege  
 of representation still denied through Con-  
 gressional enactment; most of them under  
 military rule.

The Message commends the report of  
 the Secretary of the Treasury, indorsing  
 its views for return of specie payments  
 through reduced expenditures, revised  
 taxation and gradual contraction of paper  
 circulation, with suggestions for legislation  
 for one currency and that the National  
 Banks should have their powers  
 restricted.

The Message represents our foreign re-  
 lations to be in a favorable condition.  
 Our negotiations with Great Britain on the  
 Alabama claims, so called, have not  
 reached a conclusion. Certain portions of  
 the proposed protocol for arbitration are  
 not approved by this Government, and  
 have been returned to Minister Johnson.  
 The resignation of the British Ministry is  
 regarded as only a temporary hindrance.  
 The details relative to those claims are  
 not deemed proper to communicate in the  
 Message.

The arbitration between Paraguay and  
 Brazil has been decided. The course of  
 Paraguay is commended on, though there is  
 an absence of official detail about the  
 late outrages by Lopez. We have ne-  
 gotiated a new treaty for the protection of  
 our naturalized citizens abroad. We have  
 recognized the new Provisional Junta of  
 Spain as *de facto* Government, but have  
 received no accredited Minister from the  
 same.

Our affairs with Mexico are satisfactory.  
 Arrangements for a mixed commission to  
 settle the claims of the United States  
 against that country are in progress.  
 The President says the Government has  
 failed so far in its negotiations for the pur-  
 chase of naval stations in the West Indies  
 and I believe the French are trying to get  
 the Bay of Samana from the Dominican  
 Government.

The official facts show enormous frauds  
 of the revenue which must be crushed, or  
 the revenue will fail and the nation be-  
 come involved in ruin. The President  
 calls for a strong legislation: urges the  
 repeal of the Civil Tenure act, which he re-  
 gards as a hindrance to the efficient ad-  
 ministration of affairs. The President re-  
 fers to the Indian troubles and the views  
 of the Peace Commissioners, and fears the  
 military establishment's expenditure will  
 be largely increased on the Plains.

He favors the withdrawal of the troops  
 from the southern States and the reduction  
 of the army. He reviews and gives  
 a resume of the operations of the land and  
 pension system.

It is not pretended that the message  
 discusses the above points in the order  
 named, or in the language given, though  
 the conclusions and general tenor of the  
 document will prove to be correct.

**STATISTICS.**—We find the following  
 hints in the Mobile Nationalist: Statis-  
 tics are all the fashion, and the follow-  
 ing, furnished by a figure, are very much  
 to be commended to "keep in the cool."

Out of five hundred persons only five  
 survive to mind their own business.

Out of ten men in the street not more  
 than one has brains enough to keep from  
 standing gossipping directly in the middle  
 of the sidewalk or crossing.

Out of every twelve women one dozen  
 make themselves up to attract as much at-  
 tention as possible and then appear to be  
 angry if they get it.

Out of one hundred persons about five  
 score do not behave as well as they require  
 other people to do.

Out of the fifteen in a street passing a  
 railway car, about one will, in riding a mile,  
 conduct himself all the way just as he  
 ought to do.

Out of a large number of young people  
 who have never seen anything of life and  
 the world, an equal number constantly  
 refer to their experience.

Out of eighty young women whose ex-  
 perience of life is confined to gossiping  
 and flirting with simpering like them-  
 selves, at parties of the arts of personal  
 beauty in family life is unimpaired. They  
 are an immense amount of humanity.

Out of several dozen people only a limited  
 number will talk gossip of their friends  
 and then kindly up if they hear it has been  
 talked of themselves.

There is only one drunkard to every  
 seventy-four persons, but the liquor which  
 the other seventy-three consume daily  
 would keep half-a-dozen of them drunk as  
 people until the next morning.

Out of one hundred persons, six reach  
 the age of sixty years, but of these, five  
 generally behave so as to make their friends  
 wish they hadn't.

**VALUE OF PERSONAL NEATNESS.**—Many  
 worthy women, who would not be found  
 wanting in the manner of personal neat-  
 ness, seem somehow to have the notion  
 that their attire of the arts of personal  
 beauty in family life is unimpaired. They  
 buy their clothes with simple reference to  
 economy, and have them made up without  
 any question of becomingness; and hence,  
 marriage sometimes transforms a charming  
 matron, tripping young lady into a waddling  
 matron, whose every day toilet suggests  
 only the idea of a feather bed tied around  
 with a string. For my part, I do not be-  
 lieve that the summary banishment of the  
 graces from the domestic circle as soon as  
 the first baby makes its appearance is at  
 all conducive to domestic affections. Nor  
 do I think there is any need of so doing.  
 Good housewives are in danger, like other  
 saints, of falling into the error of neglect-  
 ing the body through too much thought-  
 fulness for others, and too little for them-  
 selves. If a woman ever had any  
 attractiveness, let her try and keep it; set-  
 ting it down as one of her domestic duties.

**ANECDOTE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.**—  
 A sergeant of the Liegards, very vain,  
 but possessed of much bravery, wore a  
 watch-chain, to which he had fastened a  
 musket ball, being too poor to buy a  
 watch. The King, hearing of it, wished  
 to expose him to ridicule. Stepping up  
 to the soldier, he said: "Sergeant, you  
 must have been economical, for I see you  
 wear a watch. Mine tells me it is five  
 o'clock; how much is yours?" The soldier,  
 guessing the intention of the King, but  
 not daring to dissent, immediately drew forth  
 the ball, saying, "Your Majesty, my watch  
 is neither 5 nor 6 o'clock, but tells me, as  
 I look at it that I must be ever ready to  
 die for your Majesty." Here, my friend,  
 added the King, much moved, "take this,  
 to know the precise hour also in which to  
 die for me;" at the same time giving him  
 his own watch studded with jewels.

## DR. E. HOFFMANN,

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